IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Amend the specification as follows:

Page 1, the paragraph after the title -- SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION --

Thus, the present invention provides a two-dimensional optical scanner, comprising in combination:

a light source,

a scanner unit for scanning a light beam from said light source on the surface to be scanned in a two-dimensional direction, and

a scanning optical system having a non-rotationally symmetric surface, wherein:

said scanner unit has a gimbal structure, and

said scanning optical system comprises a decentered prism having an entrance surface through which a light beam scanned by said scanner unit enters said prism, at least one reflecting surface for allowing a light beam entered from said entrance surface into said prism to be reflected in said prism and an exit surface through which a light beam reflected at said ~~second~~ reflecting surface leaves said prism, wherein at least one of said entrance surface, said reflecting surface and said exit surface comprises a non-rotationally symmetric surface.

Page 3, the paragraph starting with -- Further, the present invention provides an image --

Further, the present invention provides an image display system, comprising in combination:

a light source,

a scanner unit for scanning a light beam from said light source on the surface to be scanned in a two-dimensional direction,

a scanning optical system having a non-rotationally symmetric surface, and

an eyepiece optical system located in the vicinity of said surface to be scanned and having positive power, wherein:

said scanner unit has a gimbal structure, and

said scanning optical system comprises a decentered prism having an entrance surface through which a light beam scanned by said scanner unit enters said prism, at least one reflecting surface allowing a light beam entered from said entrance surface into said prism to be reflected

in said prism and an exit surface through which a light beam reflected at said ~~second~~ reflecting surface leaves said prism, wherein at least one of said entrance surface, said reflecting surface and said exit surface comprises a non-rotationally symmetric surface.

Page 8, second paragraph:

To make correction for such a distortion upon scanning, the decentered prism is located in the scanning optical system in the invention. This decentered prism comprises an entrance surface through which a light beam scanned by the two-dimensional scanning mirror 1 enters the prism, a first reflecting surface for reflection in the prism of a light beam entered into the prism through the entrance surface, a ~~second~~ reflecting surface for reflection in the prism of a light beam reflected at the first reflecting surface and an exit surface through which a light beam reflected at the ~~second~~ reflecting surface leaves the prism. The respective surfaces are located such that the light beam from the entrance surface toward the first reflecting surface and the light beam from the ~~second~~ reflecting surface toward the exit surface cross each other in the prism. In the invention, at least one of the entrance surface, the first reflecting surface, the ~~second~~ reflecting surface and the exit surface is defined by a non-rotationally symmetric surface.

Page 9, second and third paragraphs:

By use of such a decentered prism in which at least one of the entrance surface, the first reflecting surface, the ~~second~~ reflecting surface and the exit surface is constructed of a non-rotationally symmetric surface, the distortion upon scanning can effectively be corrected. More preferably, both the reflecting surfaces should be constructed of non-rotationally symmetric surfaces.

The optical path crosses over itself in the prism, and so the angle of incidence of light on the (first and ~~second~~) reflecting surfaces becomes small with limited decentration aberrations. Unlike such a decentered prism as set forth in JP-A 2001-281583, it is unnecessary to satisfy total reflection conditions. This is also preferable because the inclination of light rays incident on the reflecting surfaces can be diminished.

Page 13, second paragraph:

While the scanning optical system 20 looks like a lens in Fig. 3, it is understood that it must actually be a decentered prism comprising an entrance surface, a first reflecting surface, a ~~second~~ reflecting surface and an exit surface.

Page 28, the paragraph after the title -- Example 2 --

The optical system of Example 2 is shown in Figs. 12 and 13. Fig. 12 is an optical path diagram in a Y-Z section for the whole optical system from the surface 32 to be scanned to a light source 10, and Fig. 13 is an optical path diagram in the Y-Z section for a substantial part thereof. In this example, the scanning optical system is made up of a decentered prism located in opposition to the surface 32 to be scanned. As viewed in order of back ray tracing, the decentered prism, shown at 20, has a first surface 21 providing an exit surface, a second surface 22 providing a ~~second~~ reflecting surface, a third surface 23 providing a first reflecting surface, a fourth surface 24 providing an entrance surface and a fifth surface 25 providing the entrance surface of an illumination optical system. There is then a two-dimensional scanning mirror 1 (Fig. 1), i.e., a scanning mirror 2 that faces the fourth surface 24 of the decentered prism 20, and there is a light source 10 that faces the fifth surface 25. A light beam from the light source 10 enters the decentered prism 20 from its fifth surface 25, and leaves the prism through the fourth surface 24, entering the scanning mirror 2. After reflected and scanned at the scanning mirror 2 that rotates with two orthogonal axes of rotation, the light beam enters the decentered prism 20 via the fourth surface 24. Then, the light beam is internally reflected at the third surface 23 and the second surface 24 of the decentered prism 20 in this order, leaving the prism via the first surface 21. Leaving the decentered prism 20, the light forms scanning lines on the surface 32 to be scanned, which is located at a distance.

Page 30, the paragraph after the title -- Example 3 --

The optical system of Example 3 is shown in Figs. 14 and 15. Fig. 14 is an optical path diagram for the whole optical system from the surface 32 to be scanned to a light source 10 as projected onto a Y-Z plane, and Fig. 15 is an optical path diagram for a substantial part thereof as projected onto the Y-Z plane. Fig. 16 is an optical path diagram for that substantial part as proposed onto an X-Y plane. In this example, the scanning optical system is made up of a

decentered prism located in opposition to the surface 32 to be scanned. As viewed in order of back ray tracing, the decentered prism, shown at 20, has a first surface 21 providing an exit surface, a second surface 22 providing a ~~second~~ reflecting surface, a third surface 23 providing a first reflecting surface, a fourth surface 24 providing an entrance surface and a fifth surface 25 providing the entrance surface of an illumination optical system. There is then a two-dimensional scanning mirror 1 (Fig. 1), i.e., a scanning mirror 2 that faces the fourth surface 24 of the decentered prism 20, and there is a light source 10 that faces the fifth surface 25. A light beam from the light source 10 enters the decentered prism 20 from its fifth surface 25, and leaves the prism through the fourth surface 24, entering the scanning mirror 2. After reflected and scanned at the scanning mirror 2 that rotates with two orthogonal axes of rotation, the light beam enters the decentered prism 20 via the fourth surface 24. Then, the light beam is internally reflected at the third surface 23 and the second surface 24 of the decentered prism 20 in this order, leaving the prism via the first surface 21. Leaving the decentered prism 20, the light forms scanning lines on the surface 32 to be scanned, which is located at a distance.